

THE GRAND RIVER TIMES.

VOLUME V.

GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 241.

THE GRAND RIVER TIMES

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JOHN W. BARNES.

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Washington House, second story.

TERMS.—Payment in Advance.
Taken at the office, or forwarded by mail, --- \$1.00
Delivered by the carrier in the village, --- 1.50
One shilling in addition to the above will be
charged for every three months that payment is
delayed.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are
paid, except at the discretion of the publisher.

Terms of Advertising.

One square (12 lines or less), first insertion fifty
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1 square	1 month, \$1.00	1 square 1 year, \$5.00
1 " 3 "	2.00	1 column 1 " 30.00
1 " 6 "	3.00	1 " 1 " 20.00

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added to an advertisement, the whole will be
charged the same as for the first insertion.

Letters relating to business, to receive at-
tention, must be addressed to the publisher.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY--1856

1856 **FERRY & SONS,** 1856

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, FLOUR,
PLASTER, &c.

Grand Haven, Mich.,

Owners and Agents of Steam Line on the
Lakes, and the "Grand River" and "Col-
lins" Steamboat Companies and Con-
signees of the Western Transportation
Company.

Goods via Chicago, deposit with Jas.
R. Hugunin.

1856-----1856

OUTLER & WARTS,
Storage, Forwarding & Com-
mission Merchants.

Dealers in Lumber, Shingles, Produce,
Salt, Flour and Plaster.

GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN.

D. OUTLER, H. L. WARTS.

Ottawa Iron Works, Ottawa Point, Ot-
tawa County, Mich.

FERRY & CHANDLER, Manufacturers of
Stationary and Marine, high or low pressure
Engines, Mill gearing, Iron and Brass Castings.
Post Office address, Grand Haven, Mich.

Wm. M. Ferry, Jr., M. T. E. Chandler.

TIMOTHY FLETCHER, County Clerk and
Register of Deeds, for Ottawa County, Grand
Haven, Mich.

WILLIAM HATHAWAY, Jr., Judge of Pro-
bate for Ottawa Co. P. O. address, Crockerly,
Ottawa Co., Mich.

GEORGE PARKS, Treasurer of Ottawa Co.,
and Justice of the Peace.

R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney at Law, and Solicit-
or in Chancery; also agent for obtaining Bounty
Lands, and collecting claims against the United
States, in connection with a General Agency
at Washington. Office third door below the
Washington House.

CROSVENOR REED, Attorney and Counsel-
or at Law. All business entrusted to me will be
promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Resi-
dence, Charleston Landing, Ottawa Co. Mich.

Dentistry.

DR. L. A. ROGERS, Surgeon Dentist, Office in
Dr. Shepard's New Block, Monroe st., Grand
Rapids, Mich., where he may be found during
business hours.

FERRY & WALLACE, Dealers in Fancy
Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware
and Groceries. Water st., Grand Haven, Mich.

Thos. W. Ferry, North H. Ferry.

FERRY & CO., Manufacturers of Lumber, and
Dealers in all kinds of Merchandise, Provisions,
Shingle-Bolts, and Shingles. White Lake, Ocea-
na Co., Mich.

FOSTER & PARRY, Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in Hard and Hollow-Ware, Iron, and
Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, foot
of Monroe street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

STONE & CHUBB, Manufacturers of Plows,
Cultivators, and Grain Cradles, and dealers in
all kinds of Agricultural Implements, and Ma-
chines. Agricultural Warehouse, Canal street,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

STEPHEN MUNROE, Physician and Sur-
geon. Office one door west of J. T. Davis'
Tailor Shop, Washington street.

FERRY & SONS, Forwarding and Commis-
sion Merchants. Central Dock, Grand Haven,
Mich.

JOHN T. DAVIS, Merchant Tailor. Shop on
Washington street, second door west of H. Grif-
fin's store.

HOPKINS & BROTHERS, Storage, Forward-
ing and Commission Merchants; general dealers
in all kinds of Dry Goods, Groceries, Grain and
Provisions; manufacturers and dealers whole-
sale and retail in all kinds of lumber. Mill
Point, Mich.

C. DAVIS & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groc-
eries, Provisions, Hardware, Crockerly, Boots and
Shoes, &c. Muskegon, Mich.

OTTAWA HOUSE (formerly William Tell Ho-
tel), Levi Shackleton Proprietor, Water street,
Grand Haven, Mich.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, By Henry Penno-
ver. The proprietor has the past spring newly
fitted and partly re-furnished this House, and
feels confident visitors will find the House to
compare favorably with the best in the State.

HENRY GRIFFIN, Commission Merchant and
General Agent, Dealer in Salt, Flour, Dry and
Green Fruits, Provisions, Family Groceries,
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c., &c., at his old
stand opposite the Washington House, Grand
Haven, Michigan.

A. B. BIDWELL & SON, Confectionery and
Bakery, Grand Rapids, Mich. C. B. Albee agent
for Grand Haven and vicinity.

There's nothing very elegant in this poem,
but it is a War-Lyric; and every man who buys
a Sharpe rifle to kill any other settler in Kansas,
should learn it:

Come all ye abolitioners,
Who're goin' for to go
To fight the border Ruffians,
And free the darkies, O!

Don't you hear the drums a beatin'
And the fife a screamin' shrill?
They're a playin' for the fightin' boys,
To tumble out and drill.

Don't you feel your blood a bilin'
Away down in your bones?
Shoulder firelock!—thunder!
Who's afraid to—to—to shoute?

When you feel your dander risin'
As the ruffians advance?
Won't it make you full of pizen
As we make the critters dance?

And when we've shot our feller ruffians,
If they don't shute us fast,
Won't the cause of freedom flourish,
And the neegur's shackles bust?

Sharpe's rifles and bravo
Are just the thing for us:
For freedom's cause the Bible
Is hardly worth a blunderbuss!

So says the Reverend BEECHER,
And he does the slaves brown:
So we'll take him for our teacher,
And shute the ruffians down.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

The Democratic State Convention of North
Carolina, held at Raleigh on the 16th instant,
adopted the following among other resolu-
tions:

"That we heartily approve of the Kansas-
Nebraska act, by which the Missouri restric-
tion was repealed, and the people of the
South let in with their property, equally
with those of the North, to the common
Territories of the Union. That in our opin-
ion the doctrine of popular sovereignty is the
true doctrine; that the people of the Terri-
tories, when they come to form their State
constitutions and apply for admission into the
Union as States, have a right to determine
for themselves the character of their domestic
institutions."

This resolution, like similar resolutions
adopted by the democratic conventions of
two or three other Southern States, stretches
the doctrine of popular sovereignty a little
beyond the proper limit. The Supreme
Court of the United States, in the case of
Prigg vs. the State of Pennsylvania, decided
—and all the southern judges concurred in
the decision—that slavery could not exist in
States or Territories except by the local law
of the place. This decision is conclusive of
the question. From it there is no appeal.—
It follows, that the Kansas-Nebraska act does
not let the people of the South in with their
property (if that property be slaves) to the
common Territories of the Union. It fol-
lows that if the people of the South take their
slave property into the Territories, they do
so at their peril until slavery is recognized
by the local law.

We doubt whether the North Carolina
convention designed to make the admission
contained in the resolution we have quoted.
If the repeal of the Missouri restriction lets
in the people of the South, with their slave
property, to the territory that was covered
by it, then the effect of the restriction, while
it existed, was to prevent the introduction of
slave property into such territory. The ad-
mission goes to the power of Congress over
slavery in the Territories. The democratic
doctrine is, that Congress possess no power
either to prohibit slavery or to permit. The
definition of popular sovereignty is, that the
people of the Territories as well as of the
States, may, by their Territorial legislature,
or by direct popular action, determine for
themselves the character of their domestic
institutions—that this determination may be
exercised by the people of the Territories at
all times—that it is not confined to the pe-
riod "when they come to form their State
institution."

We advert to this point now because it
may be brought before the Cincinnati con-
vention, and it is desirable that delegates
should reflect upon it. Had the Supreme
Court, whose decisions in this country are
omnipotent in all matters over which they
have jurisdiction and which are properly be-
fore them, endowed slave property with the
same universality as attaches to other prop-
erty, then indeed there could be no question
about the right of the people of the South
to carry their slaves into the common terri-
tory of the Union. But since the Supreme
Court have decided that slavery is the crea-
ture of the local law of the place, and since
that decision was the deliberate judgment of
the southern as well as the northern judges,
we suggest whether it is not the very best of
policy for the democratic party to abide by
the doctrine thus enunciated.

[Detroit Free Press.

A few days since a lady on Jamaica Pond,
who is very expert on skates, offered the
privilege of a kiss to any one who could
catch her. The offer was made rather louder
than she intended, for, when she started off,
dozens started in pursuit, and she was cap-
tured by a negro, who did not insist upon the
forfeit.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

The Pontiac *Jacksonian* says: The fol-
lowing spirited remarks of John G. Barr,
Esq., one of the Democratic Presidential
electors of Alabama, before a late Demo-
cratic anti-Know-Nothing meeting, are well
worth a perusal by our Democratic friends.
They cannot organize too soon nor too thor-
oughly:

"Is any argument needed to demonstrate
the advantages of organizing by county clubs
and associations? What has been the his-
tory of party machinery in this country for
the past fifteen years? What was the chief
element in the tremendous success of the
great Whig party of 1848? Tippecanoe
clubs. I repeat it—Tippecanoe clubs gave
birth to that excitement and enthusiasm
which, with the rapidity of fire across the
dry prairie, swept over the land, well-nigh
consuming the last vestiges of the Demo-
cratic party. And by what agencies did
the Democratic party, in 1844, rising Phoenix-
like from its ashes, successfully oppose this
enormous Whig strength? Through the in-
strumentality of Democratic clubs and as-
sociations, established at every county-seat and
cross-road. These little clubs, scattered thro'
the length and breadth of the land, were the
agencies that aroused the people and relight-
ed the fires in 1844 on the altars of Demo-
cracy. The great Whig party of that day
resolved to destroy these altars. It drew
the sledge hammer of its might well back,
put its whole heart in the blow, and with a
swinging stroke brought it down to dash
these altars into a thousand pieces. Down
it came. It fell; the heavy iron bounded
back; and the Whig party found that instead
of crushing them to powder, the blow had
drawn fire from flint, and had ignited a flame
whose more than mid-day brightness illumi-
nated our vast country from centre to cir-
cumference. These are some of the effects
of organization, patent in the recent history
of political parties in this country.

"We were opposed last year by the most
completely-disciplined, perfectly-drilled, and
effectively organized party which has ap-
peared amongst us since the days of the
Jacobin Clubs, against which and other simi-
lar secret associations, Washington, in his
Farewell Address, raises his warning voice.
How now shall we meet such perfect organi-
zation? Without the associated strength of
organization, how, in the name of common
sense, do you expect to contend with it?—
Who affirms that raw militia, under any cir-
cumstances, can successfully cope with the
same material drilled and disciplined? No
matter how just their cause, how high their
patriotism, how determined their valor, they
must go down before science and discipline.
Where will you find a juster cause, a higher
patriotism, or more determined valor, than
incited our ancestors in their revolutionary
struggle? and what page in the world's his-
tory—ransack it well and tell me—will you
point to, that exhibits a greater number of
defeats and disasters than fell to our lot in
the early days of that memorable struggle?
Almost uninterrupted defeat attended us,
until drill and discipline and organization
had done their work for us.

"We must organize for the work that is
before us. Your elector can do but little
single-handed, and on his own hook against
the almost perfect organization of our op-
ponents. Reflect how ridiculous, how supreme-
ly ridiculous and abortive—an individual
contending against a combination!"

PHILADELPHIA GIRL ON A BENDER.—A
young lady from Philadelphia a few days
since arrived in Petersburg, Va., in male at-
tire. The *Express* gives the following ac-
count of the way she "went on" while there:
She arrived in this city one day last week,
to all appearances a lad of some 15 or 16
summers, stopped a day or two, and in the
meantime fell in with some extravagant
young travellers; popped champagne with
them, took snacks at the "Bower," and flew
around in quite handsome style. Yesterday
afternoon she was on the point of leaving
in the Southern cars, when her father, who
having fortunately guessed her course, was
in pursuit of her, and had just arrived in the
Richmond train, found her seated in the
smoking car of the Weldon train puffing
away on a prime Havana, with her little
tiny feet cocked up against the stove, and
withal quite at home. On the affectionate
parent beholding his gentlemanly daughter,
thus metamorphosed, he was at a loss to ex-
press himself, but finally managed to exclaim,
"Is that you, Louisa?" To which the gal-
lant runaway responded, "This is me, fath-
er. Oh! I'm so sorry I left you," and she
burst into tears. For the fair wanderer's
sake we suppress names. It is needless to
say they returned together.

THE REPUBLICANS.—The *Haverhill Ga-
zette* says:—
The last combination of names that we
have heard of as suitable candidates for Pres-
ident and Vice President, is that of Fremont
and Grinnell, under the title of the "explor-
ing ticket." It is thought that Fremont
can sweep both sides of the Rocky Moun-
tains, and that Grinnell can bring down the
whole Arctic regions to his support.

ARCTIC DISCOVERIES.—The frozen zone
might furnish a chamber of the dead, larger
and more densely thronged than that which
is kept so faithfully by the monks of St.
Bernard. The Northern Ocean has been
more fatal to bold adventurers, than the torid
zone to the explorers of Central Africa. In
both, some of the noblest of our race have
perished, victims to a love of science or a
thirst for adventure.

"Three centuries and a half ago, Gaspar
Cortereal began the war by crossing the
threshold of the frozen sea: the ice laid hold
of him and held him fast in its remorseless
grasp. In the following year, Miguel Cor-
tereal pursued his missing brother's track, in
the hope that he might discover the place of
his captivity, but he too never returned. In
1553, Willoughby reached the shores of Nova
Zembla; years afterward, the Russians found
his ships frozen to the desolate coast of Lap-
land, and freighted with the lifeless bodies
of their crews. In 1596, Barentz lost two
vessels, and left his bones in the inhospitable
regions about Nova Zembla. In 1610, Hud-
son penetrated the bay which bears his name,
but never returned—his crew setting him
adrift in an open boat, "a sacrifice," as one
has it, "to the offended spirit of the place."
In 1610, Monk wintered upon the northern
coast of Hudson Bay, and two only out of a
crew of fifty-two came back. In 1610,
Knight and Barlow in the track of Monk,
and never returned. Long after, some of the
fragments of their vessels were found on the
rocks of Marble Island. Many others have
perished singly, while their companions have
escaped in battling with the wild elements in
the Arctic circle. And now the bones of
Franklin and his men are rivaling in white-
ness the snows by which they are surrounded."

WHY THERE IS NO RAIN IN PERU.—In
Peru, South America, rain is unknown.—
coast of Peru is within the region of perpet-
ual southeast trade winds, though the Peru-
vian shores are on the verge of the great
South Sea boiler, yet it never rains there.—
The reason is plain. The South east trade
winds in the Atlantic ocean first strike the
coast of Africa. Traveling to the Northwest
they blow obliquely across the ocean until
they reach the coast of Brazil. By this time
they are heavily laden with vapor which
they continue to bear across the continent,
depositing it as they go, and supplying with
it the sources of the Rio de la Plata and the
Southern tributaries of the Amazon. Finally
they reach the snow-capped Andes, and here
is wrung from them the last particle of mois-
ture that very low temperature can extract.
Reaching the summit of that range, they
now tumble down as cool and dry winds on
the Pacific slopes beyond. Meeting with no
evaporating surface, and with no temperature
colder than that to which they were sub-
jected on the mountain tops, they reach the
ocean before they become charged with fresh
vapor, and before, therefore, they have any
which the Peruvian climate can extract.—
Thus we see how the top of the Andes be-
come the reservoir from which are supplied
the rivers of Chili and Peru.

EXCHANGE OF RIFLES FOR PROVISIONS.—
A very singular affair occurred one day last
week at Independence, in this State, which,
as illustrating the delightfully harmonious
relations existing between the free State men
and the "border ruffians," is well worthy of
notice at this time. A lot of rifles were
brought to Independence last Thursday from
Kansas, by their owners, and sold at auction
for what they would fetch, and the proceeds
invested in provisions, which the rifle sellers
took back with them to their homes. The
aforesaid rifles brought from \$12 to \$16
apiece—a fact which shows that the Kansas
rifle market is glutted. A rifle costs, at the
manufactory in the East, \$25—so that, on
those sold at Independence, there was a
clear loss of from \$9 to \$13.

[St. Louis News.

THE GOLD HARVEST.—At the time of the
first discovery of gold at Sutter's mill, in
California, the amount of gold in the United
States was estimated at \$86,000,000. Since
that time \$350,000,000 have been shipped
from California to the Atlantic States, and
\$33,000,000 from other places. Of that
amount \$220,000,000 have been sent abroad,
so that California has nearly trebled the
amount of gold in the Atlantic States in
less than seven years! There cannot at this
time be much, if any, short of \$250,000,000
of gold in the States east of the Rocky
Mountains. In addition to this supply for-
warded to the Eastern States, we have built
up for ourselves a gold currency of not less
than \$50,000,000, including the uncoined
dust and bullion in the State. In this esti-
mate no calculation is made for the gold sent
direct from California to foreign ports, or
taken in the pockets and under the special
charge of passengers in the steamers. Were
these amounts to be counted, it would add
at least \$50,000,000 to the grand total of
the yield of California mines—in all \$450,-
000,000.

[Mining Journal.

The Legislature of Alabama has passed a
law prohibiting gambling on steamboats, un-
der heavy penalties.

GOOD SECURITY.—"Uncle Oliver," said
the pastor of a country church to an elderly
farmer of his flock. "I wish you would car-
ry a load of wood to old Mrs. W., the
widow of our christian brother who lived so
long just beyond you on the road to D—."

"I will try to do it," said the farmer,
"but to whom shall I look for the pay?"

"Read," said the pastor, "when you go
home, the first three verses of the forty-first
Psalm, and then if you want any better se-
curity for payment call on me."

It was but a few days after, that the old
man met his pastor, and said, "I like that
security you mentioned, and I have no fear
that it will fail me in the time of need; for
my heart so felt the assurance, when reading
it, that I could scarce close my eyes that
night."

Thus it is often found that the "word of
truth" is most precious, when with childlike
trust it is received into the mind and heart.
We do not need to wait for the time in
which the promise is to be fulfilled, for the
"earnest" is given by the Holy Spirit, when
the word is taken as a practical truth, and
obeyed cheerfully.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.—The American
Geographical and Statistical Society has de-
termined to send an expedition to explore
the broad central belt of the African con-
tinent, particularly the country lying east of
the Republic of Liberia, along the coast of
the River St. Paul, and thence southward to
the coast of Guinea. To this end, it has is-
sued an appeal for a subscription of eight
thousand dollars, to cover the cost of the
undertaking. The expedition will not sail
until that sum shall have been raised.—
Competent persons will be secured to conduct
the topographical survey of the country, and
the Rev. J. MORRIS PEAKE will be associated
with the commission, to report upon the
commercial, social, and moral condition of
the inhabitants.

ARCTIC SEAS IN NORTHERN LAKES.—Mr.
James J. Strang, of Beaver Island, Lake
Michigan, in sending to the Smithsonian In-
stitute his meteorological returns, says:
"As the mail is sent by a man on snow
shoes, eighty miles and back, at my private
expense, I do not get off but one or two a
month. Our winter, so far, has been very
fine, though a little cooler than usual, but
the field of ice is immense, beyond all exam-
ple. I think there is two thousand square
miles more of ice north of the Manitou Is-
lands than have been known before within
the date of the earliest tradition. Nine feet
of ice was found by cutting through off South
Fox Island, where ice was never seen before.
This is to be attributed as much to the still-
ness of the water as to the severity of the
cold. Very little ice is banked. Most of it
remains undisturbed where first formed."

THE RAGE FOR FICTION.—"I want a
paper that has long stories in it," said a
young lady; and added, "I don't want a
paper for anything else." Poor girl! much
to be pitied, and pitiful appearance she will
make through life, at the present rate. She
wants nothing serious, no acquaintance with
the history of her times, no intellectual—
nothing but newspaper novels! Empty heads
they must be that can find room every week
for some ten columns of a sham story. Yet
these are the heads for which the weekly
press toils and groans, throwing off by the
ten thousands its sheets of shallow, insipid,
and disgusting fiction; and for this an amount
of money is paid, which a sound literature
utterly fails to command. Yes! Christian
fathers buy this trash for their sons and
daughters, and so minister to their ignorance
and destitution of all taste and fitness for
life's duties.

SHARPE'S RIFLES.—Sharpe's rifles sell in
Kansas for a mere trifle. Some keen Yan-
kees there, the *Dayton Empire* informs us,
have been buying them up, almost from the
first month of their introduction, shipping
them east, and reselling them to the hum-
bugged, to be again sent back as "aid for
Kansas." It is supposed that a large num-
ber of these famous weapons have been paid
for by the Beechers and others half a dozen
times over.

[Boston Post.

GIGANTIC BANKING INSTITUTION.—The
King of the Netherlands has just authorized
the establishment of a gigantic banking in-
stitution, with a cash capital of 40,000,000
francs, to be called the Banque Internationale.
It will issue eighteen millions of paper money,
or double the amount of its capital, with the
privilege of increasing the amount to one
hundred millions.

RUN ON INDIANA BANKS.—The *Indianapo-
lis Sentinel* of the 10th inst., states that \$1,-
850,000 have been drawn from the Indiana
banks by the Cincinnati brokers and mer-
chants, through DUNLEVY, HAIRE & Co.,
within the past four weeks.

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN FLORIDA.—Further
Indian outrages are reported near Tampa.—
Captain PRATT's party at Cape Roman had
been attacked, and Corporal CROOK and one
private killed and two wounded. More U.
S. troops were urgently required.